/13 cont./

231 825 Domestic animals. In a description of the Indian house its animal fellow-lodgers must not be passed over. A genuine Indian still-life is inconceivable without them. The naïve joy of primitive man in animals and their behavior is expressed in his care for them. He considers the animal as [181] [538] his equal. The feeling of solidarity, indeed, of relationship with the animal world, which expresses itself in tribal tales and a rich treasury of animal fables, is a principal characteristic trait of the Indian national-spirit. This at the same time explains the often stressed contradiction that the savage Indian, in spite of his astonishing ability to tame the wild, timid animals of his country, has never brought this to the actual breeding of domestic animals in our sense. The animals are captured young and reared, but only to please themselves, for entertainment, out of joy in associating with them, not in order to make them useful. Therefore they 235 are not mated. Even the domestic chicken, which the 171 Araguaia tribes have had for a long time in a domesticated [262] state and which multiplies in great numbers, is not, as a member of the household, /14/ used for food, nor are its [439] eggs (1). In recent times, however, it serves as a trade item

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1. Im Thurn, Among the Indians of Guyana /Guiana/, p. 265, reports the same thing.

in the trade with the commercial travelers, who sell the poultry in the first settlements of the province of Pará at a great profit.

231 Of the imported domestic animals, dogs and cats are already widespread. On the other hand, the pig is absent, but, in contrast, it is raised and traded by preference by the Kayapo tribes.

235 825 A large Šambioa village is always at the same time a kind of menagerie. The bird kingdom is most noticeable. The largest and most colorful birds are made use of, at least insofar as they must give up their feathers for feather ornaments.